PALMER STANDS ON PARTY RECORD

Washington. Jan. 9.—While the president's letter and the speech of William Jennings Bryan attracted the greatest amount of attention at the Jackson Day dinner last night, other typessentative Democrats were heard typessentative matters of interest to the discussing matters of interest to the party and nation

A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney gen-ral of the United States, sought to ave every "tense of his address make ave every "tense of his address make t clear that as a possible candidate It clear that is a possible randidate for the presidency he stands squarely on the record of the Democratic admin-istration. He did not seek to outline the issues on which he might make his fight for the nomination, contenting himself with a statement as to where the Democratic party stands by means

of its record.

"The hope of the world for peace."

Mr. Palmer said. "has been blasted by the jealousies of men who hold their political fortunes above the world's need.

Palmer Outlines Issues The issues which we shall gladly "The issues which we shall gladly meet before this year is out are these:
"Were we adequately prepared to do our part in the conflict of the nation? If we do that part right? Shall we seept the spirit of the decree which elvilization entered when the anations laid down their arms? Shall we have and keep all we fought for? Shall we build for the future on the foundation already laid, or destroy the foundation and start anew? and start anew?
While these questions may seem to

"While these questions may seem to relate to the war, they, in fact, cover the whole range of the problems which beset men's minds in these difficult days. The political, economic and industrial structures which the war has destread must be repaired and strength. shattered must be repaired and strengthshattered must be repaired and strength-ened according to the principles which have carried us through the years of war, or they will inevitably be weakend or entirely losts by the policies of these who deny those principles.

The record which has led to the is-

sue of the war was written by the Democratic party. The part which the Republican leaders have chosen to play has been merely to criticise our methods has been more achievements, investigate belitle our achievements, investigate our victories, and rob America and the world of their fruits. Let them stand also upon the record.
"We stand not only upon our record

of preparation and achievement in the mise ratification.

event, but we pledge ourselves also to Mr. Borah and publicans are re-

End Government Extravagance "But perhaps our paramount, imme-

distenced is the ending of government extravagance and the reduction of taxes. Investigate and cut down. Put most of our taxes on the luxuries of the foolish and give the thrifty business man some chance.
"With the business man we must in-

clude the farmer. The farmer receives too little for his goods—the consumer pays too much. To cut out the middle-man, to organize distribution, is surely a part of interstate commerce and a the federal government. "But if the league fails utterly, if sensible compromise is made, then

"But if the league fails utterly, if no sensible compromise is made, then let the world accept the peace treaties of William Jennings Bryan. They are a practical basis for ending war. If they had been adopted by all countries in 1914, this war would never have taken place. And let us then go further and a shall go to war without first obtaining by referendum vote the casent of its own people."

"Above all, if our party is to win we must not forget that the Democratic party is the party of ideals, the party of the worker and the humble.

McAdan Sees Victory Sure.

"Republicans in the Senate, would not concede that the President had closed the door to a compromise, but their option of the door to a compromise, but their option of the door to a compromise, but their option of the door to a compromise on the Senate in the Senate in the Senate to flow will find the President had closed the door to a compromise, but their option of the door to a compromise, but their option of the door to a compromise of the Jenate, would not concede that the President had closed the door to a compromise, but their option of the door to a compromise of the Jenate was not supported in other quarters, especially Democratic.

To bring about a compromise of the Lodge reservations, which the senator from Massachusetts holds to be the irreducible minimum" and has about thirty-eight Republicans in the Senate, would not concede that the President had closed the door to a compromise, but their option of the door to a compromise of the door to a com

McAdoo Sees Victory Sure In a letter read at the dinner, Wil-lan G. McAdoo, former secretary of

the treasury, said:
"Republican leadership has demonstrated starting incapacity to deal with the great problems confronting America and the world. Peace defeated, war unlonged and hundreds of thousands of needless deaths inflicted upon help-less children, women and men in Europe-a ghastly toll to exact for parilsan political ends.
Mrs. Peter Olesen, of Cloquet, Minn.

Democratic committeewoman from Min-

campaign of the Democratic party in 1929 is not merely a political campaign; it is a crusade on behalf of the progressive forces of American life. On the highways and byways, in country places, wherever men and women be under the Stars and Stripes, let the message go of seven years of herculean laber by the Democratic party on behalf of all Americans. The party has kept faith with the prophe. 'By their fruits its shall know them' still holds true. The fruits of seven years of Democratic matrol are prosperity, progress, intermational honor. We stand upon our record, proud to go to the people for their approval in 1920."

"War taxes have not been reduced as they should have been if Republican leadership had proceed equal to the

endership had proved equal to the

"The important questions of social justice which cry aloud for attention field no spoke-main or charapion among blican lenders. Labor and capital have been in deadly grapple thring the last year of unrest and discoment, while the innocent public has been forced to suffer.

"Nine months of Republican leadership discloses no constructive humani-larian or statesmanlike act. It is a Courage Bushaken, our offensive deter-bined, our vision of this new time unstorted and our sympathy with and

"We must keep up the fight for the freezp restoration of peace throughout the world. We must stand for the relief of buman suffering everywhere, in the lands of our allies, as well as in the lands of our late enemies."

douse investigates Outlay of \$84,-000,000 on Nitrate Works

COMPROMISE DEAD, his eye on 1924 rather than on 1920, just as in 1904 he had his eye on 1908. He was willing then to let his party try the Parker experiment, feeling assured that it would fail and would return to him and radicalism in 1908. TREATY FOE SAYS

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, declared in a statement last night that he feared President Wilson's Jackson Day message had made impossible the hope "that in the Senate we might have come together and ratified the treaty protected by the principles set forth in the fourteen reservations."

forth in the fourteen reservations."
"The President has made his position very plain." said the senator. "He rejects absolutely the reservations adopted by a decisive majority of the Senate. He says we must take the treaty without any change which alters its meaning, or leave it. He will permit interpretations, whatever that may mean, expressing its undoubted may mean, expressing its undoubted meaning, when there is hardly a line of it which has not been questioned and given many meanings. This permission is valueles. He stands as he has always stood, for the treaty just

ns it is:

"The issue is clearly drawn. The reservations intended solely to protect the United States in its sovereignty and independence are discarded by the President. The President places himself squarely in behalf of internationalism against Americanism.

"I had hoped that in the Senate we might have come together and ratified the treaty, protected by the principles set forth in the fourteen reservations. The President. I fear, has made this hope impossible. If it is impossible, hope impossible. If it is impossible, then we must bear the delay inseparable from the President's attitude and appeal to the people, which I for one shall most cordially welcome."

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, high priest of the "bitter-ender" fraternity opposed to the treaty and the league of nations in any form, greeted Mr. Wilson's letter with undisguised elation. the issue into the next campaign, the chances are that it will go there.

Must Represent Himself

But Mr. Borah went a step further. He declared that no man could represent Mr. Wilson in such a contest and the first therefore was incumbent that the President personally go before the people as a third-term candidate for independent of his resident.

ple as a third-term candidate for indorsement of his position.

It had an opposite effect upon those
enators, Democratic and Republican,
who agree with Mr. Bryan that the
treaty should be ratified; those senators
who have worked against the great odds
of the joint obstinacy of Mr. Wilson
and Mr. Lodge to bring about compromise ratification.

of preparation and achievement in the event, but we pledge ourselves also to eufore its immutable decree. The publicans are ready to split the Repeate of armed and selfish isolation, but the peace of armed and selfish isolation, but the peace of manly participation in the responsibilities of the world. When our boys went into the trenches they went without debate and without reservations.

In mise ratification.

Mr. Borah and the irreconcilable Republicans are ready to split the Republicans are ready to split the Republicans party on the treaty issue. They hold personal view and partisan prejudice higher than international objects of the world. When our boys went into the trenches they went without debate and without reservations of the existing comergency, the necessity for temporary legislation authorizing a greater army in time of peace than that provided for by the national defense act is evident."

Notice was served on the House military committee by Chairman Kahn that for that element of the Democratic party which holds that Mr. Wilson can do no ganization measure that did not constant in the provided for publicans party on the treaty issue. They hold personal view and partisan prejudice higher than international objects of the world. When our boys went into the trenches they went without reservations are ready to split the Republicans are ready to spli

cratic senators, seven of whom voted for ratification with the Lodge reserva-tions, who believed that sincere concessions involving perhaps changes in the principle of the league covenant, in so far as the United States would be bound. should be made to bring victory to the

Compromise Door Not Closed

Senator McNary, of Oregon, and Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, lenders of the "mild reservationists" among the Republicans in the Senate, would not

Seven Democrats voted for ratifica-tion with the Lodge reservations on November 19. On that final rollcall there were a total of forty-one votes for ratification. Mr. Lodge therefore needs twenty-three additional votes. They must come from the Democratic side, since fourteen Republican irrecon-ciliables are opposed to ratifying in any form.

ciliables are opposed to ratifying in any form.

Mr. Wilson dominates the organization of the Democratic party. There was not the slightest doubt that the Democratic national committee in adopting unanimously today its resolution indorsing the President's adamant opposition to "nullifying reservations" was represented as having done so in full knowledge of what Mr. Bryan was to tell the Jackson Day diners tonight. The national committee had the text of Mr. Bryan's speech early in the day, as it was given out to the newsday, as it was given out to the news-papers in mim graphed form during the afternoon. No one doubts that the resolutions committee, realizing what its action meant, voted to go with the President instead of with Mr. Bryan in the matter of the treaty.

Bryan's Defiance Strengthens Wilson

the convention. It does not deny a strong minority the right to be heard. After the minority has had its say and met its defeat, the rules of the game are that it shall be regular.

It seems probable that this Bryan contest will follow the regular course. It is hardly probable that there will be any such proscription of Mr. Bryan as the enthusiastic Nebraska leaders would like, whatever those leaders may do to

like, whatever those leaders may do to him in his home state. In the organization Mr. Bryan is nil. Success of Democracy in 192 is that. But there are many dissatisfied the distance of Democracy in 192 is that. But there are many dissatisfied that. organization does not express. There is the Irish-American crowd, Mr. Bryan and our sympathy with and has always been strong with them. They have been alienated by President Wilson. Mr. Bryan may rally them to his

Labor Vote Restive

support. The labor vote is restive and uncer-tain and the new labor party is making an appeal for its support. Mr. Beyan PROBE COSTLY WAR PLANTS

House of our late enemies."

an appeal for its support. Mr. Bryan may gather this element to him. The more radical Democrats of ancient populist lineage who used to follow the peerless leader faithfully are of un-

certain inclination this year.

Out of all these elements how much

Out of all these elements how much can Mr. Bryan force together, beginning with his keynote meeting in Neplace the House committee an War Department expenditures today began an intentisation into two nitrate plants at inlinear should be an interest of the state of the good division of the army, tesal the good division of the army, tesal the good division of the armistice was not the Enited tSates had 600,000

If the Democratic party, there will be a fight that when the armistice was not the Enited tSates had 600,000

If the enited tSates had 600,000

If the army wanted to be independaf the Chilean nitrate on hand, but a fight Chilean nitrate on hand. But the way wanted to be independaf the Chilean nitrate on hand. But the can Mr. Bryan himself probably has a control of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the product of the promises to obtain only a comfortbetter the promise the product of the promise to obtain only a comfortbetter the promise the prom

ON PARTY REGURD

IREALY FUE JAID

Would Make Party Radical

This year the Commoner sees his party facing defeat. He wishes to be able to say "I told you so," and lead it back to radicalism in 1924. Probably he is more interested in making the Democracy yadical than he is in seeking the nomination himself.

The effect of his challenge of Mr. Wilson is to tighten up the President's control of the Democracy. The party is now President Wilson's. A Democratum state of the national committee meeting was to hand everything over to Mr.

and carry the presumption of presiden-

No Independent Compromise The Democracy is once more an or-ganization, with Woodrow Wilson as

The Bryan challenge makes the rather conservative gentlemen who now controls the machinery of the highly the rather popular Democratic party feel that they must hang together in order to hang separately.

hang separately.

The vision of a break of the Demceratic senators from the President's
hands and their arrangement of a compromise independently of the President
disappears. There may still be a compromise. The reasons Mr. Bryan gave
why a compromise should be arranged
are cogent. They will press upon Mr.
Wilson and keep Mr. Hitchcock busy
working for a compromise.

To wait until after the campaign

Siberia, Secretary Baker recommended to Congress legislation authorizing an army of approximately 275,000 officers and men for the remainder of this fiscal year. This number is 100,000 in ex-

which holds that Mr. Wilson can do no ganization measure that the local wrong there is rather general agreement that the President is as much a "bitterender" as the Republican extremists.

Mr. Wilson has left in a hole Demo-provisions of the bill are taken up. pected next week, when the strength provisions of the bill are taken up.

MILITANT SPIRIT IS SEEN

fect of the national committee meeting was to hand everything over to Mr. Wilson, the power to nominate, the choice of the issue, the making of the platform. If a man differs a little from Mr. Wilson he stamps himself with the "abominable Bryan heresy."

The effect on the treaty is like the effect on the party. A senator seeking compromises runs the risk of being regarded as a Bryan man. Therefore he will be careful how he talks of yielding to the forces of Senator Lodge. Any compromise must now be official. It must proceed from Senator Hitchcock and carry the presumption of presidenson Day dinner.

The President's message to the party, written from the sick room in the White House and read to the diners, made no mention of a third term for

made no mention of a third term for himself and no announcement of an impending retirement to private life.

It is many had predicted it would.

Mr. Bryan's speech, taking definite issue with the President's decision on the great question, was accompanied by a statement that he was not speaking as a candidate for the presidential nomination. Many of the Democratic diners freely said that nortion was a distinct freely said that portion was a distinct surprise to them.

Today the rank and file of the Dem-

ocratic party as well as the leaders throughout the country are studying the opposite announcements of the two leaders and are attempting to assess their effect on the party's fortunes at the To wait until after the campaign and the election of new senators is to wait a long time. But both parties having expressed a willingness to take

Galaxy of Democratic Stars

chances are that it will go there.

WANTS ARMY OF 275,000

Baker Seeks Law to Maintain Troops
in Siberia and Germany
Washington, Jan. 9.—To enable the War Department to maintain temporarily America troops in Germany and Siberia. Secretary Baker recommended particles of the Converses legislation authorizing an R. Mack.

Galaxy of Democratic Stars
The dual dinner brought together a dazzling galaxy of Democratic stars. At the table of honor at the Willard sat Vice President Marshall, Secretary Glass, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Governor Cornwell, of West Virginia; Governor Cox, of Ohio; Senator Hitchcock, Admiral Grayson, ex-Ambassador Gerard, Senator Underwood, Judge Alton B. Parker, Frank L. Polk and Norman R. Mack.

year. This number is 100,000 in excess of the peacetime army permitted by the national defense act.

"As it is not expected," said Mr. Baker, "that legislation for the reforganization of the army will be effected before the termination of the existing emergency, the necessity for temporary legislation authorizing a greater army in time of peace than that provided for by the national defense act is evident."

Notice was served on the House military committee by Chairman Kahn that he would not support any army reorganization measure that did not contain universal training provisions. First test of committee sentiment is expected. of Minnesota, one of the orators of the evening; Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, superintendent of public instruction of



What Governor Coolidge says of Roosevelt's Labor Letters

in the January

SCRIBNER'S

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Scribner's Magazine, New York, N. Y. My dear Mr. Bridges:

Please accept my thanks for sending me the advance copy of Col. Roosevelt's letters on labor matters. They represent exactly the attitude which we followed in Massachusetts. One thing that struck me with peculiar force was his letter to Senator Lodge of May 15, 1905, in which he spoke of being puzzled questions of finance and tariff, "but when it comes to perfectly simple matter as keeping order, then you strike my long suit." The matter of public order is so clear and so fundamental that it is difficult to see how any one would think of compromising or avoiding that issue. These letters express clearly and concisely the fundamental principles of the relation of the government to labor and industry and the necessity for an impartial execution of the law against every force gathered for an illegal purpose, whether it be in the name of the employer or the employee. They indicate clearly that not the private will but the public will must be maintained as the supreme authority. Very truly yours,

(Signed) CALVÍN COOLIDGE

The Roosevelt Labor Letters mark the beginning of a new year of editorial triumphs for Scribner's Magazine.

The last novel of this great American writer starts in the January Scribner's-a rugged tale of early American settlers, rich in romance and charm. It is called "Erskine Dale-Pioneer." You will enjoy it fully as much as you did "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

John J'ox Ji, Henry van Dyke

will be found in Scribner's every month in 1920. His "Guide-Posts and Camp-Fires" in January is the first of twelve delightful papers, the mature comment of this eminent American.

THESE are only a few of the good things in store for Scribner's readers in 1920. Fiction of foremost writers. Articles of great importance by authorities on each subject. Sumptuous reproductions of the best in contemporary art-all with a background of beauty and physical richness. Start the year right. Get the

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DEMOCRATIC DINERS

GET BIG SURPRISE

GET BIG SURPRISE

Jackson Day Festivities Marked
by Divergence of Wilson
and Bryan Ideas

Colorado, and Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

The spirit of the festivities was concretely and conspicuously militant. The Democratic party faces the 1920 campaign manifestly full of Jacksonian pugnacity. The fighting note was dominant in every speech. There were "keynote" utterances in profusion. Each and all of them, virtually without exception, lampooned the obstructionist factice of the Republican Congress since the 1918 elections and lavished compliments upon the "unparalleled program of constructive legislation" which has marked the last seven years of Democratic national administration.

Recurrent merriment was aroused

Recurrent merriment was aroused as succeeding speakers noked fun at the Republicans for offering a \$10,000 prize for a platform to be written by youths under twenty-five years of age. When Governor Cox and Mr. Gerard, uttering sentiments that found more or less familiar expression in the speeches of other speakers declared in defiant. voters as a "solemn referendum," and of other speakers, declared in defiant William J. Bryan's contention that the Democratic party cannot go before the country on the question, but should ac-with war-whoops that left no doubt of cept such compromises "as may be possible," are the twin surprises of the struck a popular note when he called upon the Democratic faithful everywhere to enter the new compaign as aggressive, hopeful, self-righteous and nvincible crusaders. Thus caparisoned. the national chairman declared, victory would not be denied.

Presidential Booms Submerged The presidential ambitions of the various speakers popularly credited with aspirations were, for the most part, lost sight of in the major interest in the Wilson-Bryan clash. Senator Hitchcock, who led off with the speech-making at the Willard, made only a feeble impression. Governor Cornwell, of West Virginia, who followed the Democratic Senate leader, scored heav-Democratic Senate leader, scored avayily. Denying at the outset that he was a presidential candidate, Governor Cornwell devoted himself mainly to a forceful denunciation of lafrank and forceful denunciation of la-bor despotism. He called fervently on all present, whatever their rank or station in life, to unite in stubborn op-position against a tyracmy bent, as he put it, on overruling constituted gov-ernmental authority.

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all kinds of

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